



Electronic conveyor control system designed by students from the Shakhly Institute of Technology. ● Dmitry Gilyaev, a student from Volgograd and an inventor. ● A scuba suit made from a superelastic cloth.



Photos by Alexander Zemlyantchenko

A STUDENT FAIR IN NOVOCHERKASSK

Exhibits at the fair in Novocherkassk, in southern Rostovskaya Oblast, range from original microcomputers to a "flying" vacuum-cleaner to a mechanical toy for amateur gardeners, everything made by students from the Russian Federation, the Baltic republics, Byelorussia, Central Asia and the Ukraine. Some of them are shown to the photo.

Expositions of students' scientific and engineering work are regularly held in this country. Over 12 thousand projects by young inventors were introduced into the national economy in 1983 alone. This fair is limited to students only. Most of the products were the result of work at student scientific societies and centers operating virtually at every of the nearly 900 Soviet institutions of higher learning.

The fair helps put the invention to practical use. Quite a lot of procurement people have come to Novocherkassk from various industrial enterprises, hoping to choose some interesting new products. At least four-fifths of them are expected to be used in the national economy.

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UKRAINE'S BIG ORE

The Pervomaysky open-pit mine, which is part of the Severnyy ore-benefaction combine, in the Ukraine, has produced the 500 millionth tonne of iron ore since operations began there.

While the first 250 million tonnes of iron ore required 14 years to be produced, the remaining tonnage was produced during a period 1.5 times shorter. The rates were achieved by virtue of high-performance excavators capable of loading two million tonnes of

tonnes of iron ore required 14 years to be produced, the remaining tonnage was produced during a period 1.5 times shorter. The rates were achieved by virtue of high-performance excavators capable of loading two million tonnes of

iron ore a year. In addition, the operation is greatly facilitated by the use of powerful trucks delivering the ore to the beneficiation combine. Despite the fact that the working conditions become more complicated, the production of iron ore continues to grow on the open-pit mine ore lines of the Ukraine's Krivoy Rog basin.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GOOD JOB IN OUTER SPACE

Pictures of the Earth taken from outer space, of which now there are hundreds of thousands, have found many uses in various Earth sciences and the national economy, writes PRAVDA. Multispectral photography proved to be especially efficient. This technology, including the MKF-6N camera capable of taking pictures in six electromagnetic wave spectra, and optical methods, can be cited as a good example of socialist countries' cooperation, as it was designed jointly by Soviet and GDR specialists.

Space photography, the newspaper points out, improves the reliability of crop yields forecasting, is capable of locating areas affected by agricultural pests and has become a major element of forest assessments. Hydrogeology, engineering geology and meteorology use space photography on an especially wide scale. Tunnels built in the western section of the BAM railway were designed with due account of the data obtained through outer space photography. The search for underground freshwater using the Volgo River was also facilitated by this method.

This technology was used to compile a series of maps for Lake Sevan in Armenia — as part of a conservation effort to save the lake. In Uzbekistan, several ancient river-beds were traced as very promising for underground freshwater.

ELECTRONIC HORIZONS OF MEDICINE

Every year over 110 million people in the Soviet Union undergo preventive medical checkups. To make it less labour consuming and more efficient, new medical technology, very often based around lasers, sur-

electronic and electronic instruments, has been introduced on an increasingly broader scale. Nikolai Danilin, Deputy Minister of the Medical Industry of the USSR, writes in MOSKOVSKY KOMSOBOLETS. Much has been done for the country's cardiology service. For example, a series of portable and multifunctional stationary electric cardiographs, as well as complex systems for studying the heart and vessels have already been developed. A computer system, the Anemnez, designed in Leningrad, has been tested at the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. It is capable of examining 400 people in one working day and to reveal all those with an impaired heart or vessels.

The industry has developed a wide range of surgical and therapeutic lasers, including for microsurgery. The Soviet Union has become a large-scale producer of ultrasonic diagnostic and treatment equipment.

WHO WILL TEACH THE REINDEER-BREEDER

This problem is discussed in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA. Reindeer-breeding is one of the basic traditional economic branches in the North. So a special reindeer-breeding department should be opened at some northern establishment of higher learning, for example at the Yakutsk State University. In addition to general agricultural subjects it will provide training in reindeer-breeding and the technology of reindeer meat production, the features, industrial and everyday facilities in the North, mechanization and automation of the northern economic branches, hunting and veterinary medicine, and many other subjects which are necessary to solve the typically northern problems. The broadly educated specialist "with a northern slant" will help make the reindeer farms highly efficient, stresses the newspaper.

AN ATOMIC LIGHTER-CARRIER

The time is not far off when the first atomic ship will be added to the fleet of Soviet seagoing lighter carriers. Such a vessel is already on the stocks of the Zlaty shipyards in Kerch. Its full name is lighter and container carrier with an icebreaking capability. Like other atomic icebreakers operating in high latitudes, such a transport is much at home in the Arctic, on the polar coast where there are so far few well-equipped ports. The atomic propulsion plant will make it possible to fully utilize the short northern navigation.

The new lighter-carrier can carry 74 lighters each weighing 170 tonnes, or 1,330 containers. The crew will control the ship with the help of a computer navigation system. In few seconds it will determine how to avoid an oncoming ship, will make it possible to determine at any moment, irrespective of weather, the location in the sea, and the light subsystem of this system will assume guidance over loading and unloading operations.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN OPEN-AIR MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE, THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD, HAS OPENED IN OAK PARK, A TOURIST RECREATION FACILITY IN FRUNZE, THE CAPITAL OF KIRGHIZIA. More than a hundred sculptures have been placed among trees and bushes. They include pieces by outstanding Soviet sculptors: Konstantin Tsvetkov, and others. Several pieces have been donated to the park by local museums in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Revolution of 1917. The first sculpture held in Frunze, the master from Amursk, Kirghizia, the Ukraine, Moscow and Leningrad made sculptures of famous writers and legends.

● STUDYING THE LAW GOVERNING THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT AND PROPAGATION OF CLOUDS CAN BE REALIZED IN THE MANKIND'S OLD DREAM OF INFLUENCING THE WEATHER AND PREVENTING NATURAL DISASTERS. Scientists from 27 countries at the 9th International Conference on Cloud Physics met in Tallinn, and discussed results of observations, theory and natural experiments.

GAS LINES OF BYELORUSSIA

Along the 215 km branch of the main gas pipeline from the Tula-Minsk-Vitebsk mainline, a gas line will be built to Zlobin, a young industrial center in Byelorussia.

By the end of the current year plan period (1984-85) a gas line will be built from Zlobin to the Tula-Minsk-Vitebsk mainline. This is of great importance for the development of the local economy. The construction of this gas line will make it possible to supply gas to all the districts of the republic.

WAITING FOR HALLEY'S COMET

Soviet scientists have done a lot of preparatory work as part of a national interdisciplinary program for ground-based studies of Halley's comet. For ground-based studies of Halley's comet, TRUD reports. Ever since its reappearance was accurately predicted in 1682 by Edmund Halley, a British astronomer after whom the comet was named, the approach of the comet has been arousing increasing interest. The comet will be seen in the sky in every 75-76 years. It provides excellent opportunity for science to get better knowledge of the origin of the solar system, the origin of organic substances on our planet, and consequently to the origin of life. For the first time, though, it is the thirteenth rendezvous with the comet in the history of astronomical observation. Halley's comet will be accurately located and its ice nucleus will be "X-rayed" using space technology. Moreover, over a proper amount of material may be launched to pierce the comet's tail and to provide information on the comet's "building materials".

All these problems will be dealt with by an international Union-sponsored program. The program will be carried out by the efforts of the Soviet Union, which will be the main contributor to the Halley service. It is planned that two Soviet space probes will fly close to the comet. They will make several close approaches to its nucleus and will try to trap dust particles forming its grandiose tail.

In addition to stationary observatories two special stations will be deployed specifically for the purpose, one of Torzh, Batiya, and the other on Mount Elbrus, near Samokhod (Soviet Central Asia), run by the Tashkent Astronomical Institute.

IF THERE ISN'T A WORLD TOMORROW, THEN WHY WE ARE HERE FOR?

"We are the future of the world, and if there isn't a world tomorrow then why are we here?"

That is how Barbara J. Marshall, member of the leadership of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, opened up the talks of the Soviet-American Youth Conference which ended recently in the Soviet Union. I met her and other members of the American delegation when the conference, whose motto was "For Lasting Peace, No to Nuclear War", was drawing to a close.

The American young men and women represented seven organizations, including the American Friends Service Committee, the Coalition for Nuclear Free World, and the Peace Council of Western New York. They were from cities — Moscow, Leningrad and Baku (capital of Azerbaijan).

The delegates had a many questions to ask each other that the conference sometimes continued for 24 hours a day, and there were several opportunities for them to meet in an unofficial atmosphere, said Marshall.

Perhaps, the most important thing about our visit is that we have been able to find out the existing state of affairs and to become convinced that the Soviet people are peace loving, added John Bachell, Ohio chairman of the Young Communist League of the United States of America. The Soviet attitude to that question is very sincere, he said. On the 1st of September when a new academic year began in the Soviet Union we were in Baku. In the schools in Baku, like in all other schools of the country, as we learned later, the first lesson was dedicated to peace. Bachell went

on. He expressed the conviction that the spirit of peace in human beings begins with the passing on of ideas of peace to children.

For many of the US delegates it was their first visit to the Soviet Union. Mark Ridley Thomas, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles, said, but he expressed the hope that they would visit the country once again during the 12th Festival of Youth and Students. He said most young Americans have a very serious approach to the question of participation in the festival. It is one of the rare and unique possibilities which would be a pity to miss. Meetings of a preparatory committee for the Moscow festival were already going on in the United States, he said. It is certain that the most important thing is what position will be taken towards the festival by the administration, which entertains great fear of Soviet and American young people meeting in Moscow. Ridley-Thomas said.

Natalia DAVYDOVA

Science and technology

RUBBER-84

The fourth international rubber conference is over in Moscow showing a broad response from the Soviet and foreign scientific communities. A total of 1,500 scientists, including some 300 visitors from 30 other countries came to discuss the standing issues in the field. Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Italian, Belgian and British delegations were the most numerous.

The scientific programme for the Rubber 84 offered discussion of scientific and technical problems in this section of polymer chemistry and highlighted the main trends in its development. The conference was accompanied by an exhibition "Instruments and Equipment for Research and Control of Elastomers and Elastomer Based Products", with 15 companies from Austria, Belgium, Italy, West Germany and Japan taking part.

MAGNETS AND ROBOTS

Magnetorheological liquids, suggested by the scientists of the Byelorussian republic, guarantee a superhigh coordination of movements for industrial robots. The tests of experimental robots have shown that thanks to this liquid the robots of the new generation will be able to move their "hands" manipulators 10 times quicker and locate their position to space to an approximation of a micron. Such a precision will help outmost automatic devices with the most exact technological operations. According to researchers, the magnetic liquid will become indispensable not only to robot engineering. The same principle may be used to operate highly accurate dosing devices, systems reproducing, according to a present programme, complicated pulses as, for example, artificial blood circulation apparatuses.

One room represents Nemirovich-Danchenko's study that he used at the Art Theatre. A desk, a sofa, several chairs and a table. On the walls are pictures of his friends and acquaintances. Portraits of outstanding writers, actors, make-up men, costumers, prompters — people without whom theatre is unthinkable, people whom the best respected and honored.

On entering the oak room, one's attention is immediately drawn by a huge bookcase crisscrossed by Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Gorky and Byron. Here Nemirovich-Danchenko received his friends, had meetings and sometimes tea. The exhibition has some documents on the history of the Art and Musical theatres.

Admiring the room, people who once knew Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, people who love the elegant art of the stage come to the museum every year on his birthday. Here is an actor's entry in the guest book: "Half an hour to see a portrait of a genius gives one a wonderful feeling. I am full of energy and creative power. Thank you!"

Oleg VISENYAKOV

Places to visit

NEMIROVICH-DANCHENKO MUSEUM



The name of Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko (1858-1943) is known to the world theatre audience. He was a director, playwright, theatrical worker, actor, a critic and a founder of the Moscow Art Theatre.

Since 1988 Nemirovich-Danchenko occupied a small apartment in Glinitshevskiy Prospekt in Moscow. A street was named after him while he was living (a rare honour). The apartment has been turned into a museum. The collection of objects which the museum workers recreated the original atmosphere is surprising.

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Intercosmos in action

An international experiment to study natural systems by using the methods of remote sensing is being conducted in outer space. In the air and on the land. Scientists and experts of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia started work on the proving grounds of North-Western Azerbaijan, simultaneously with the crew of the manned Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-11 complex. The experiment is conducted on the basis of the Institute for the Study of Natural Resources from Space of the Azerbaijan Republic's Academy of Sciences — the coordinator of suborbital explorations within the framework of the Intercosmos programme. The materials obtained from board the manned complex, compared with the information of aerial photography, ground observations, other investigations carried out using the equipment of the CIAFA complexes will make it possible to work out a single method of observing the Earth from outer space and studying natural formations.

Nature reserves for beavers

A zoological reserve has been added to the other reserves of nature existing in Byelorussia — landscape, hydrological, botanical and lakes. It has been set up in a mainly wooded area in the Minsk Hills included among the fauna in the reserve are elk, wild boars, as well as ducks and other forest and marsh birds. The new reserve named Antonovo is, however, mainly distinguished for its beavers. The busy animals have built more than twenty dams that have created quite big ponds. There are beaver lodges in the banks of the ponds and beaver communications underground.

Antonovo has the highest beaver density in this country: 5 to 6 per every ten hectares, much more than the average figure for Byelorussia. Zoologists have developed models of large beaver colonies for areas where land is being drained. The Antonovo experience has shown that beavers can adapt quickly to changing natural conditions, living and breeding just as well in their new habitat as in their original homes.

About 25,000 of these rodents from the Baryozovskiy state reserve have been introduced into hundreds of beaver colonies in Byelorussia.

OF INTEREST

WHEN DID MAMMOTHS DIE OUT?

An interesting exhibit has been added to the exhibition of the local history museum in Arkhangelsk, North European Russia. A mammoth tooth was brought here from the village of Voshrenskaya of the Verkhnyaya Tolmo District. It was found in a quarry on the bank of the small Yumla River.

In comparison with other remnants of large mammals that used to live here during the glacial epoch, this find is noted for its age — determined as under five thousand years — as against 8 to 13 thousand years — the generally accepted mammoth extinction period. So the time span for the life of the giant mammals in the European north has become considerably wider.

VIEWPOINT

ENCOURAGING NEWCOMERS TO LITERATURE

Yuri LOPUSOV,
Secretary, Council for Young
Literary Workers, USSR
Writers Union

The Council for Young Literary Workers is in fact a center organizing and coordinating the work of people with literary talents throughout the country. Its main aim is to encourage talents in development. It also organizes seminars, symposiums, festivals, and all-Union conferences for young writers.

As a rule, newcomers to literature are members of literary groups, associations, studios, and clubs. There are more than ten thousand such societies attached to Palaces of Culture, major factories, colleges and universities, publishing firms and newspaper offices. Generally they are supervised by people known in literature.

An important role is played by all-Union conferences of Young Writers held every five years. At the recent eighth such conference attended by 300 delegates, 140 experienced writers instructed their younger colleagues at seminars arranged according to genres. Specific results of these forums is that in the five years between the two last conferences, 150 books were published by the delegates, and one-fifth of them became members of the USSR Writers Union.

Young writers can test their abilities and compare their techniques through the magazine, "Literaturnaya Uchiba" (Literary Schooling) founded by Gorky in 1930. It carries not only advice and recommendations by elder colleagues, but also works of the young writers themselves. Its section, "Debates and Discussions", attracts the greatest response.

Miroslava Gvardiya (Young Guards) Publishers issue a special series, "Writer — Young People — Life" which features such recognized masters as Leonid Leonov, Yuri Bondarev and Georgi Markov.

Nearly twenty books by young men of letters are annually published in the central publishing house of Miroslava Gvardiya. Besides it regularly publishes works under the titles "The Voices of the Young" and "The Origins" which deal with new names in literature. Each year, 60 books by beginner writers are published as a supplement to the "Miroslava Gvardiya" magazine.

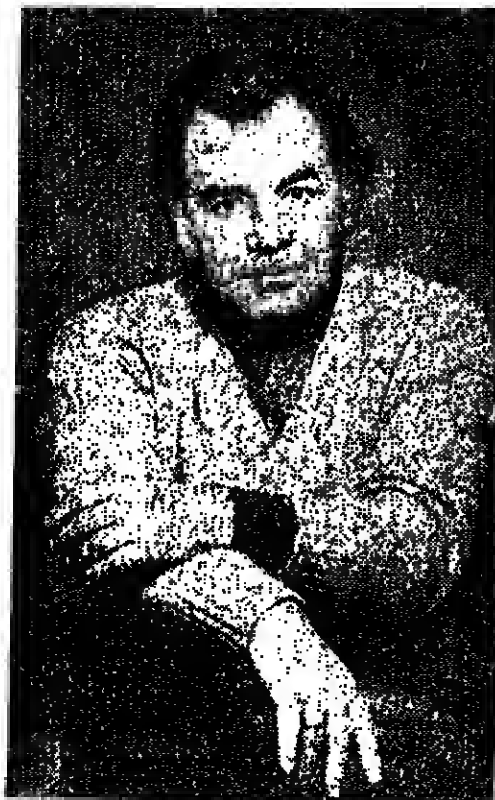
Books written by the young are also taken up by other publishers. In Sovremennik (Contemporary), a special additional office produces collections of poetry and prose written by the young. In the last few years, the Khudochestvennyye (Literary) Publishers came out with a collection of ovals and short stories under the title "The Generation", while the Sovetskii Pisatel (Soviet Writer) produced a book, entitled "The Begleiters" which is made of works by students of the Moscow Literary Institute. Local publishers also put out many books by young authors. The "Young Leningrad" literary almanac is but one example.

Once a year the popular magazines "Novy Mir", "Molodezh", "Otkrytye", "Neva" and others come out with the literary efforts of the young.

The USSR Writers Union also give young writers and poets some form of material assistance, including free grants and accommodation at special rest homes known as Creativity Houses to enable them to work under favourable conditions.

PROFILES

EMIL LOTYANU



There is a welcome news from Britain; one of the main prizes at the film festival in Oxford has been awarded to the Soviet film, "Divine Anna". This is not the first prize award to the 48-year-old film director Emil Lotyanu. He won the Silver Shell at the San Sebastian festival for his film, "Laulari". The Golden Shell at the same festival for "The Gypsy Camp Goes Skyward", and many other prizes. Yet, I think he will especially treasure the recognition for "Divine Anna" since some critics coldly received the film which was well acclaimed by the audience.

"Divine Anna" is about the Russian ballet dancer Anna Pavlova (1881-1931) who was an entire epoch in choreography. However, this film transcends the framework of a "biographical film". The most important and the most interesting thing for Lotyanu is not the sweet moments of triumphs or the aplauds at the first showings and crowds at reporters, but hard work that made the film possible and the satisfaction he

gets from the work of creation. To Lotyanu, an artist without obsession is no artist.

Lotyanu is a romantic. He was a romantic even before he started making his own films. He is romantic in his poetry, of which there are a dozen or so collections. Romanticism also marked his very first steps in the cinema world, specifically at the Moscow Institute for Cinematography and later in Moldavia, where he comes from and where he has made several films—"Well for Us at Dawn", "The Red Forest Clearings", "This Is the Moment", and "Laulari"—at the Kishinev Studios.

The distinct features of these films were their elevated intonation, atmospheric imagery, and romantic vision of the world. His most successful film is "The Gypsy Camp Goes Skyward". The script, which eulogizes the great gift of freedom, is based on the romantic cycle of stories by Gorky. In "The Gypsy Camp Goes Skyward", Lotyanu finds himself free in his element. The lush colours, the Gypsy music, songs and dancing, the expanse of the Bessarabian steppe, the zeal of dancing horses, the beauty of faces of its heroes and the tragic story of their love and death are full of romanticism and poetry. Yet behind all this, we perceive the eyes of the artist seeking to combine romanticism and everyday experiences, the poetry of dreams and the prose of life.

Take the motif of betrayal introduced by the scriptwriter. Lotyanu always writes scripts for the films he produces. Horse thief, Lolko, is given away to the police by his father. He does this to save the other Gypsies of his camp. They are to live and to feed their children, and that is why his fate is to be sacrificed. This dispels the myth of the freedom of Gypsy life; Gypsy freedom is limited by an existence based on as many bonds as the lives of "other people". Lolko who rebels against this lack of freedom is doomed to die. Though aware of the impossibility of the romantic ideal of his hero, Lotyanu glorifies this ideal. He does this because human life is empty and colorless without dreams, without faith in the impossible, without the desire to extend the limits of everyday existence.

This is probably why Emil Lotyanu's films are loved by spectators in all corners of the planet ("The Gypsy Camp Goes Skyward" was successfully shown in more than one hundred countries). It is not in all the films that Lotyanu manages to be up to the heights of his expectations. Yet, present in all his films are his efforts to show Beauty, Courage and Freedom, and the heroes who are worthy of these ideals.

Alexander LIPOV

'ARTISTIC HERITAGE OF SERBIA'

An exhibition showing over 300 items from the People's Museum in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been opened under this title at the Hermitage in Leningrad.

It was told by Academician Piotrovsky, the director of the Hermitage, that the show features objects dating between 6th century B.C. to early 20th century. The exhibition, showing different succeeding civilizations and cultures is divided

into three sections — prehistoric and antiquity, Middle Ages, and modern times — and reflects the complex cultural and socio-economic processes in the life of the Serbian people and of the tribes that lived on the Serbian territory.

There are statues, pottery, helmets, weapons, decorations, Greek vases, bronze portraits, minor sculpture, fragments of frescoes and paintings.

An exhibition "Places Around Moscow" has been mounted in the rooms of the Central Artists Club of 10/14 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow with 2,700 works by more than a thousand authors from Moscow Region on display. These are paintings, sculptures, lacquer items from Fedotkino and Zvenovo, kerchiefs from Pavlovo-Posad, Rogozhskoye wood carvings, carpets from Lyubertsy and Obninsk, in addition to Gzhel and Dulyovo porcelain. The exhibition is the first of eleven zonal ones due to be held in the Russian Federation this year and the beginning of next year. The works selected from the exhibits will constitute the core of another exhibition, "Soviet Russia" to be held in 1983.



N. Lukashin, "March in Belomozul". M. Tarkov, "The Muse".

FACTS and EVENTS

Guest performances. During their month-long tour of Grace Moscow variety artists will perform in many cities of the country.

Ballet. The Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre (M.A.L.G.O.) has staged "Macbeth". The background music was composed by Sh. Kallash from Moscow who used themes played at the time of Shakespeare.

Opera. The Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre (M.A.L.G.O.) has staged "Macbeth". The background music was composed by Sh. Kallash from Moscow who used themes played at the time of Shakespeare.

'Moscow Autumn-84'

The "Moscow Autumn-84" festival of music by Moscow composers will be held between October 28 and November 4.

This year the festival marks 40th anniversary of Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. This is its main theme and subject. Altogether 25 concerts, made up of all genres of music, will be held.

Musicians and guests will be treated to new works by well-known composers, such as "Wind of Siberia" by Boris Chalkovsky, and "Self-Portrait" by Rodion Shchedrin. A concert of symphony and choir music representing the works of professors of the Moscow Conservatory and the Gnessin Institute, will be held at the New Hall of the Conservatory.

The festival will feature leading performers. The Big Symphony Orchestra of the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting will be led by Vladimir Fedotkin.



This photograph by Nikolai Agayev was taken during a concert given by the Stuk, the Slovak National Song and Dance Ensemble. The company, which has visited this country on several other occasions, showed on the stage of the Central Concert Hall in Moscow a colourful programme composed of songs, dances and music of Czechoslovakia.

sexc. Two concerts will be given by the Symphony Orchestra of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR led by People's Artist of the USSR, Gennady Rozhnovskiy. The Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will give its first guest performance at the festival.

TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE USSR

Fighting anti-Sovietism in the West means fighting the propaganda of fascism and war. My books are dedicated precisely to this, said the Belgian writer L. van Beckhout who visited Volgograd to collect material for his fourth book about the USSR. It will tell about the Soviet children who experienced the horrors of fascism during the war. The writer believes that the younger generation of Belgium and other countries should know the harsh reality about their own possible fate if a struggle is carried out against the threat of another war. He said he never knew any other place where there was such a passionate thirst for peace as in the Soviet Union.

The writer also expressed admiration of the fact that the Soviet people are the main subject of state attention, a recognition of which he found in Volgograd. The city on the sacred soil, he said, had long since wanted to step back to Resistance fighters and a former prisoner of Dahau.

The Soviet state did everything in order that children who lived during the war grew up to be happy people. The system of education and upbringing introduced in children not only for their country but also for respect human properties and respect for other peoples. L. van Beckhout remarked that the time he came to the USSR he realized he was in a country without narcotics, without unemployment, where he considered it his duty to tell the truth about the Soviet Union.

SOVIET BOOKS IN DENMARK

The Gyldenal Publishers of Denmark, the oldest in Europe with its 215 years in business, established business ties with the USSR in 1978.

Among the books that Gyldenal published after contracts with the Copyright Agency of the USSR are "One Year in the East" by Ilya Sokolov-Mikitov, "The Heavy Sand" by Anatoly Rybakov, and a collection of short stories by Soviet writers.

Russian and Soviet classics — 12 books in all.

During Jacobson's recent visit to Moscow an agreement was reached with the Russian Vasyk Publishers to print three dictionaries — two Russian-Danish and one Danish-Russian. Another agreement was reached with Khudozhnitsvenyay Literatna attipulating the compilation of a list of Soviet authors to be included in one of Gyldenal's books. The Mysl Publishers are planning to issue a large monograph brought from the Danish house under the provisional title of "On Arctic Animals".

Alla MOTINA

USSR-CUBAN COOPERATION

Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation is almost in its twentieth year now. Its aim is to raise the level of Cuba's development to those of other industrialized states. Soviet-Cuban cooperation has helped to considerably alter the monocultural nature of the Cuban economy.

Over 210 industrial projects have been built or modernized with Soviet assistance and now produce 95 per cent of Cuba's steel, 45 per cent of electricity, 30 per cent of clothing and 12 per cent of engineering products.

Cooperation between the two countries is aimed at creating basic industries, with priority going to the power industry. Both countries are now building the Havana thermal power station as well as Cuba's first nuclear power plant in the Cienfuegos Province.

Diversified ties with Hungary

Diversified business relations between the two countries are being strengthened. Hungary's foreign trade company Budovox and Meritrom are successfully developing their goods turnover having exceeded 2,000 million rubles over the past 25 years. According to the contracts concluded with the partners, the

USSR will receive new batches of instruments and communication equipment, including telephone, radio-relay and remote data-processing equipment. The USSR will supply Hungary with optical, meteorological, electro-measuring and automation equipment.

A contract with an Austrian firm

In Moscow, a contract has been signed between the All-Union Foreign Trade Organization Prommashimport and the Austrian firm of Volk I.M.A.G. under which the Soviet Union is to receive in 1985 Austrian equipment for modernization of a cardboard machine at the Syktyvkar Timber Industrial Complex. The machine will produce light cardboard for making rectangular milk packets of improved quality.

Georgian cuisine in Japan

Several Japanese firms have purchased from the Georgian firm Tbilimoloko a licence for "matsoni", a Georgian milk product made of specially cultured boiled milk. Another licence sold to Japan is for "matsni" made of albanian cottage cheese and spiced with mint, adjika, and so on. Served without the spices, it is an excellent product of dietetic food.

Algeria: development of the mining industry

Iron and coal, phosphates and non-ferrous metals make up the foundation for the mining industry of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

Algeria is steadily increasing its extraction of useful minerals. Projects are being designed for the extraction of uranium, gold, diamonds, and tungsten whose deposits have been discovered in the Hoggar Mountains. With every passing year increases the production capacity of the small mercury enterprises and the last and zinc enrichment plant in El-Abed both built with Soviet assistance. Many of the useful minerals in which the soil of Algeria abounds, not only completely satisfy the needs of the national economy of Algeria, but are also sold abroad.

SOVIET RAIL IN 1984

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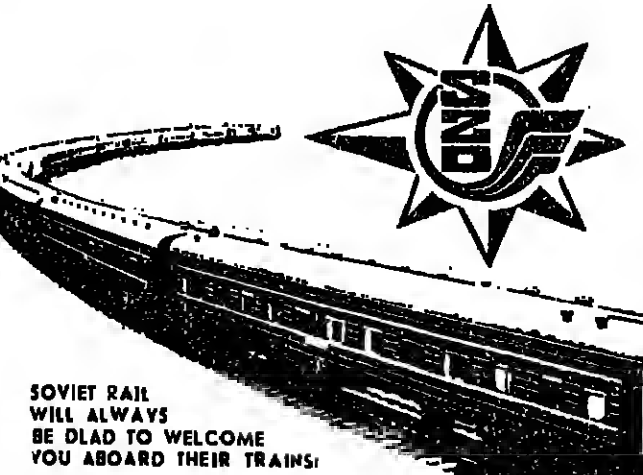
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TRAVEL THE CHEAP WAY BY TRAIN

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.



SOVIET RAILWAYS

1,000 tractors per year

A tractor assembly factory has been launched in the Ethiopian town of Nazret. It was built with Soviet technical assistance and will manufacture 1,000 tractors annually. They will go to farmers' cooperatives and state farms allowing to begin a planned mechanization in

that country's agriculture. The enterprise that lays the foundation for building a basis of modern engineering in Ethiopia will become also the place for training local highly skilled personnel. The Nazret tractor works as their prototype a tractor built on a tractor factory in Moscow.

KHOLOD-84

An international exhibition of modern refrigerating equipment, "Kholod-84", is to be held in the Lithuanian capital Vilnius between 18 and 27 September. The previous such exhibition was held in the Byelorussian capital Minsk in 1978.

At the cooperative analysis of the places of refrigeration equipment on display recommendations will be made as to their purchase. All in all, more than seventy firms and organizations from 13 countries are to take part.

Philately

Chess crowns challenged



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued two 15-kopek postage stamps, one dedicated to the match of Anatoly Karpov vs Garri Kasparov, and another to the series to be played by chess queen Maya Chiburdanidze against Irina Levitina.

WHAT'S ON!

September 11-14

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Malybayer Opera and Ballet Theatre from Kirghizia. 13 — Moldobasanov, "Mother's Field" (ballet-chorus). 14 — Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 12 — Tolstoy, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 13 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 14 — Yurovsky, "Crimson Sails" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 11 — Karayev, "The Flery Gazon". 12 — Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera); Offenbach, "Un merle a la porte" (performed by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 13 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 14 — Plichtkin, "Wedding With the General". Supper, "Die schone Galtee" (at 22 p.m.).

Drama and Comedy Theatre in Taganka (78 Chkalova St.). 12 — Vasyev, "The Dawn Here

Are Quiet". 13 — Yezhov "Pugachov". 14 — "Lisov" (after Pushkin).

FILMS

Dey Longer Than Night (Dolzhitskiy Studio).

The little story of a 80-year-old resident of a village high in the mountains. His life reflects all the events that have taken place since the beginning of the century.

Cinema: "Almaz" 180 Shabolovka St. Metro Shabolovskaya. A Week of West German Films (beginning September 12). Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment). Metro Ploshchad Nogiba. Metro Tsvetnoy Blvd. Metro Kirovskaya. "Pervomayskiy" (11 Pervomayskaya St. Metro Pervomayskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall. USSR Academy of Arts (12 Kropotkinskaya St.). Works by the artist sykbayev (Uzbekistan). Close

FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneer Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 11 and 12. USSR men's championship. Moscow Pill vs Leningrad Start. 6 p.m. (daily).

Leningrad is a major town in the Leningrad Region of Uzbekistan.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St.). 12 and 14. Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (daily).

SPORTS

CHESS

Hall of Columns at the House of Culture (1 Pushkinskaya St.). 11-14. World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garri Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m. (every day).

The 2nd and 3rd games are to be played on September 12 and 14. On September 11 and 13 — the resumption of adjourned games.

BANDY

Complex Sports Complex. Metro Prospekt Mira. 11-14. Every day.

Teams from Moscow, Sverdlovsk, Ulyanovsk, Khabarovsk and other cities will take part.

WEATHER

September 11-14

Predominantly cloudy weather with occasional showers. Temperature 9°-12°C at night and 15°-20°C during the daytime. Wind changing from southerly to westerly at 3-7 m/sec.

The tropical hurricane, Diana, now approaching Florida, is rampaging in the East Atlantic for the third day on end.

State Bank of the USSR

Some foreign exchange quotations as per September 1, 1984

Currency	Quotations in roubles	100 roubles
Australian dollar	100 69.96	100 69.96
Belgian franc	1,000 14.23	100 1.423
Canadian dollar	100 63.23	100 63.23
Finnish markka	100 13.77	100 13.77
French franc	100 9.37	100 9.37
FRG mark (Deutsch mark)	100 24.79	100 24.79
Indian rupee	100 7.23	100 7.23
Italian lire	10,000 4.65	1,000 0.465
Japanese yen	1,000 3.42	100 0.342
PRC yuan	100 9.91	100 9.91
Swedish krona	100 24.45	100 24.45
Swiss franc	100 24.45	100 24.45
US dollar	100 24.45	100 24.45